



WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

CHALLENGER TAKES THE CROWN



Anatoly Karpov.

22-year-old Baku Grandmaster Garri Kasparov is the 13th and so far the youngest world chess champion. After more than two months of a rather tough competition he stripped Muscovite Anatoly Karpov of the world title and proudly put on the chess crown. He secured the title only in the last of 24 regulation games with a 13-11 win.

After 21 games Kasparov led with a two-point advantage. To win that thrilling match Karpov, ought to have triumphed in the three remaining games or total 2.5 points to retain the title (the rules being that the defending champion retains the title in a drawn match).

It seemed at first that Karpov would rise to the occasion. He beat the challenger in the 22nd game and drew the next one. So the real clincher was the final game in which he played White. He sprang into action from the start, and for a long time his position looked promising. Yet Kasparov deftly beat off the attack. When a draw seemed the most likely outcome Karpov decided to take more risks than he could afford — he just badly needed a point.

Kasparov profited well by it. By the 43rd move he had considerable material advantage, and Karpov conceded defeat without adjourning the game.

Karpov is entitled to a return match next year. Will he avail himself of that opportunity?

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer



Garri Kasparov.

Meet Garri Kasparov

Garri Kasparov was born on April 13, 1963, in the city of Baku, Azerbaijan (a constituent republic in the Caucasus). He is now a fifth-year student at the Azerbaijan Foreign Languages Teacher Training Institute.

He has been playing chess since the age of five. In 1978 at 15 he was awarded the title of National Master and became International Master in 1979. He

was already an International Grandmaster in 1980.

In 1976 and 1977 he took the Junior Soviet championship title and became world champion in the same category in 1980.

In 1980 he featured on the Soviet team which won the European championship and in 1980 and 1982 was a member of the national squad that took the world title.

In 1981, while on the Soviet team, he won the world junior team championship, and in that year became, for the first time, the Soviet champion in the adult category.

Twice (in 1982 and in 1983) he won the Oscar prize instituted by the International Association of Chess Journalists.

By the time the recent match began he had the world's second, after Karpov, ELO rating of 2700.

Kasparov's seconds in the match were Master Alexander Nikitin and International Grandmaster, Josif Dorfman.

Kasparov is member of Sparak, a popular Soviet sporting club, and has the highest Soviet title of USSR Merited Master of Sport.

He is member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Azerbaijan SSR.

It was a most interesting match

Immediately after the match was over, an MN correspondent took two interviews.

BOZIDAR KAZIC, of Yugoslavia, a member of the Executive Committee of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), Chairman of the FIDE Commission on Rules, International referee and a special correspondent for the Yugoslav Tanjug news agency, said:

I think it would not be an exaggeration to say that it has been a most interesting match in history. All the games were excellent, even those which ended in draws. I do not know the real reason for this, but Karpov did not act as he did at the best of times. Kasparov played with greater initiative, boldness and

resolve. He has become a world champion by right. Since he is only 22, one can expect that with years he will become a much better player. I personally believe that he can remain a champion for many years to come.

YEVGENY VASYUKOV, USSR, International Grandmaster, said:

Kasparov was close to the fulfillment of his strategic task of gaining two and a half points in the three remaining games. But I think that in his mind he was still reliving the previous match with the same rival, with the score being 5-3 in his favour and with forty draws after five months of play. The previous match was discontinued by

SOVIET GYMNASTS TRIUMPH

The USSR won all the team and individual titles at the 23rd world gymnastics championships held on from November 4 to 18 in Montreal. Taking part were over 380 entrants from 41 countries.

The USSR took the men's event with 585.65 points, followed by China and GDR with 582.6 and 581.05 points respectively. The Soviet women triumphed with 393.375 points, ahead of Romania — 388.850 and the GDR — 387.5.

The top individual male gymnast was Yuri Korolyov of the USSR who made 117.05 points. His teammate Vladimir Artyomov was second with 117.55 while Sylvio Kroll of the GDR placed third with 117.3 points. Yelena Shushunova and Oksana Omelyanchik, both of the USSR, shared the women's title with 78.663 points each and Dagmar Kersten of the GDR took the third place with 78.325.

Korolyov won the vault and went on to share the title with Li Ning of China on the rings. Tong Fei of China won the floor exercises, Valentin Mogilyov of the USSR took the pommel horse, Mogilyov and Kroll shared the parallel bars title

while Tong Fei took the horizontal bar. In the women's section Omelyanchik won the floor exercises, Shushunova the vault, Gabriele Fährhich of the GDR the uneven bars, and Daniela Silivas of Romania — the beam.

Altogether the USSR took 11 of the 17 golds at stake. 23-year-old Yuri Korolyov, a college student from Vladimir, has twice won the overall title. He also did well in European championships as well as in the world and national cups, the Universiad-83 and various international events. Coached by Alexander Fyodorov, he won the "Moscow News" prize in 1981 and in 1984.

Two schoolgirls excelled — 16-year-old Yelena Shushunova from Leningrad, coached by Viktor Gavrilchenko, and 15-year-old Oksana Omelyanchik from Kiev, coached by Tatyana Perskaya. This year Yelena won the overall European title and the "MN" prize and Oksana — the 1985 overall national title.

times sacrificed pawn material and avoided passive positions. In all cases this practice justified itself.

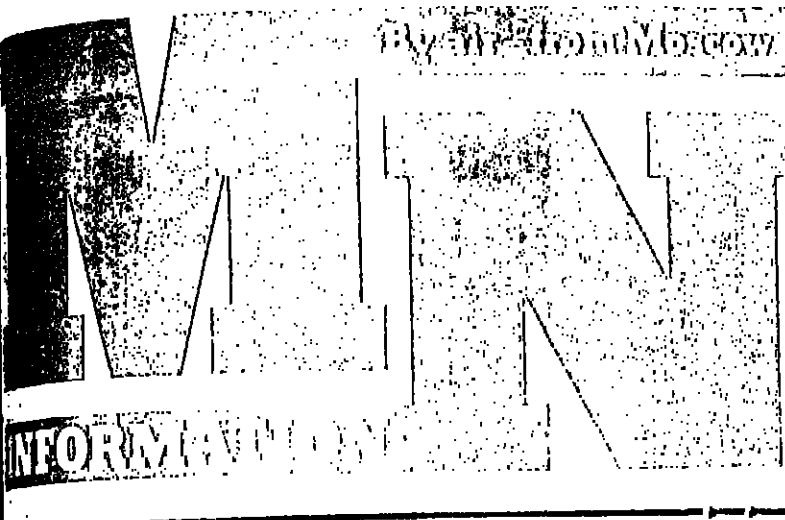
The swiftness, the heat, and the drama of the two-month test can be seen from the fact that the winner did not emerge until the last match.

The match had quite a few moments of suspense, both for spectators and specialists. They are undoubtedly happy with the contribution which both outstanding Grandmasters have made to the treasury of world chess.

We know that the ex-emption has a right to a return match. Will he take this opportunity? After all, Karpov and Kasparov have played 72 games over the past year and the score in total is 8-8, with 56 draws.



1985 world champions Yelena Shushunova and Oksana Omelyanchik. Photos by Andrei Knyazev



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MILITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the draft State Plan for Reconstruction and Social Development of the USSR and the draft Budget for 1986. It was noted at the meeting that the envisaged increase in the national income is basically in keeping with the Party's strategic course of acceleration of the socio-economic development. They are also in line with the provisions of the new edition of the CPSU Programme and the draft Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986 and for the Period 1986-1990 and for the Period 1990-2000. The implementation of the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan will have a special significance for switching over to a new stage of development of the national economy and for the efficiency in the socialist economy. Acceleration in the rate of national economic growth will be mainly achieved through higher labour productivity, broad introduction of modern technologies and by economic resources.

A draft plan and budget aimed at further raising the standards of the population, increasing the real incomes of the working people, equipping them with housing, medical services and furthering education and culture.

Continued on page 2)

UN ON GENEVA SUMMIT

New York. The international community of nations expressed the hope that the forthcoming Soviet-American summit will give a decisive impetus to the on-going Soviet-American talks in order to achieve an early and effective agreement on cessation of the nuclear arms race, reduction of their nuclear arsenals, prevention of space arms race and the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

stresses a resolution passed by the first Committee of the UN General Assembly on the initiative of a large group of states. The current Soviet-American talks on reaching effective agreements to ward off arms race in space and end it on earth meet the vital interests of all peoples. The talks should ultimately lead to complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, the resolution notes.

Vitaly Yurchenko's Odyssey



Continued on page 2)

On a "happy Saturday", as Yurchenko describes November 2, he succeeded in outwitting the guards and got into the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

Speaking at the press conference, Director of the Institute of State and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. Kudryavtsev said that the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomat is an act of state terrorism committed by the American authorities. It violates the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, international sovereignty and the international Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It also contradicts all moral norms and human rights about which so much is said in Washington in relation to other countries.

"In the CIA parlance this is called 'curel', says Yurchenko who still has traces of injections on his elbow. 'I will remember, as long as I live, the pills I was forced to take so as to deprive me of my will power and ability to react normally to what is happening.' In his comment at the conference Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences N. Zhurikov said that the CIA's use of drugs is reminiscent of the past experiments on Soviet people.

The Soviet diplomat revealed that he was not the only victim of the American intelligence service's inhuman practices. "Many people have vanished," he said. "We still do not know about the fate of many."

Yurchenko was not only black-mailed and listed as a "defecting" person. The Americans also tried to tempt him with all the "boons" of the West. Attempts were made to persuade him to cooperate with the CIA. He was asked to sign a nine-point contract which offered him large sums of money in return for silence.

They failed to turn Yurchenko into an obedient tool for the CIA. Neither did they succeed in making or persuading him to be silent.

Anti-Zionist Committee protests Brooklyn raid

The Soviet people are concerned about reports of growing pro-nazi, anti-semitic tendencies in the United States. In view of this, the Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee issued a statement which reads in part:

Suppression in RSA condemned

The Soviet public is pained, angered and indignant at developments in the Republic of South Africa, notes a statement issued by the Soviet Women's Committee. The Pretoria government has launched a campaign of terror and violence unprecedented in their cruelty against the Black majority in the country.

Many women, children and adolescents have fallen victims to this campaign. They include a prominent figure of the United Democratic Front, Victoria Mxenge. Other detained activists are lawyer Priscilla Jana, Albertina Simola, a women's movement and the United Democratic Front leader, and many other women patriots.

The monstrous South African regime continues to be backed by the United States and other Western states which claim to be champions of human rights. Soviet women, stresses the statement, will continue to demand the cessation of the mass murders and reprisals going on in South Africa; abolition of the shameful apartheid system and the triumph of a free and democratic society in South Africa.



Popular Indian dancer Ulfara Akha. Coorlewa's programme at the Variety Theatre was a big success with Moscowites as guests of the capital. Called "Ulfara's Dance", the programme featured choreographic suites of traditional and modern dances.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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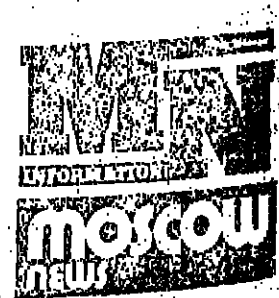
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U.S. Congressmen's appeal

Washington. The focus at the forthcoming Geneva summit should be on the task of reducing the threat of nuclear war. This appeal was made recently by prominent members of the American Congress. Next week, said the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, the United States and the Soviet Union will have an historic opportunity to reverse the race in nuclear arms, reduce tensions in relations between them and work to avoid the use of force as a means of settling international disputes. Declaring that there were substantial differences between the United States and the Soviet Union, he pointed out that some progress could be made at the Geneva summit.

We hope that the meeting will become a starting point for limiting the speed of the nuclear arms race, says a statement issued by the leaders of Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. The statement's authors say they favour firm observance by the two sides of the existing Soviet-American arms agreements, such as the 1972 USSR-US ABM Treaty.

The goal of 'Freeze'

London. A large group of noted British politicians, public figures, representatives of scientific circles and people in the arts has initiated a mass drive for immediate freeze of nuclear arms. Among them are noted Labourist Denis Healey, Liberal Party leader David Steel and a Social Democratic Party head Roy Jenkins.

It was announced at a press conference here that the campaign would be coordinated by a new 2,000 strong public organization called "Freeze".

CIA STEPS UP ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA

Kabul. There are all indications that the US intends to intensify its anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign, stresses the Bakhtar news agency. Bandits defecting to the government's side reveal that some "news agency" set up with direct CIA

participation is becoming ever more active. Its main aim is to advertise rebel activity inside Afghanistan and fabricate "incontrovertible proof" of alleged Afghan army brutalities against civilians. Crews of American TV directors and cameramen will be

assigned to bandit gangs to ensure the flow of propaganda material for the "news agency". Under a programme worked out jointly by the CIA and the USA, crash courses have already been organized for "propaganda experts" among the counter-revolutionaries.

Barriers to settlement

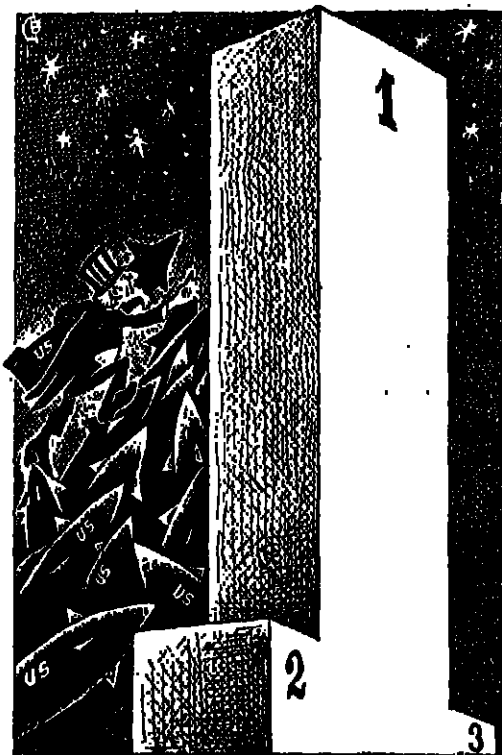
Managua. The aggressive policy of the US administration is the chief obstacle to the peace effort of the Contadora group to normalize the volatile situation in Central America, Nicaraguan vice-president Sergio Ramirez told the "Barricada" newspaper.

The Washington policy, he stressed, has yet to show a turn to serious dialogue with Nicaragua to normalize bilateral relations. On the contrary, US officials publicly threaten Nicaragua with direct military intervention in case the well-beaten

gangs of CIA hirelings were routed by the Sandinista popular army. Also, the US administration has advanced the unacceptable demand for dissolution of the republican national assembly as a precondition for bilateral talks.

The Nicaraguan Government flatly denies US tales of some "persecution" by the Sandinista government of Nicaraguan citizens working at the US embassy in Managua. Such charges were contained in a note by the US State Department.

Dangerous ascension...
Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov

Mikhail GORBACHOV:
outer space for peaceful cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

space above the territory of another constitute a violation of sovereignty?

Even conceiving implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative to be an impetus to scientific-technological progress, what price shall we have to pay for this? queried the Soviet leader. It is absolutely clear that the price is the creation of suicidal weapons systems, he pointed out.

We favour a basically different way of accelerating scientific and technological progress. We favour technological competition and constructive cooperation in conditions of lasting and just peace.

We have presented for debate at the United Nations a detailed programme for peaceful cooperation in outer space, M. Gorbachov said. The Soviet Union proposes that a world space agency should be established to serve as a centre for coordinated efforts in this undertaking on a global scale.

Spheres of this cooperation, he

added, might include fundamental scientific research and the launching, for this purpose, of interplanetary spacecraft. It is the results of space exploration in biology, medicine, the study of materials and other spheres, the creation of new space technologies through joint efforts and their use in the interests of all peoples, and, in the future, industrialization of outer space.

Touching on the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, Mikhail Gorbachov said:

Our approach to the summit is honest and frank. We are going to Geneva fully aware of the responsibility placed on the leaders of all states, particularly such countries as the USSR and the United States. The Soviet Union wants the summit to be instrumental in the solution of key contemporary problems: the reinforcing international peace and security, achieving healthier relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, curbing the arms race and preventing it from spilling into outer space.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

(Continued from page 1)

It was noted at the meeting that over the first four years of the current five-year plan, the country commissioned nearly 440 million square metres of housing, which consequently improved the housing conditions of more than 40 million people. However, the housing problem still remains acute. In view of this, measures have been outlined for a more effective utilization of the housing fund.

The Politbureau approved the results of the talks held by the Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachov with an Ethiopian side headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The Politbureau also discussed the results of the talks held in Moscow by Soviet leaders with the US State Secretary, George Shultz, on preparations for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva. Noting that the main attention at the meeting should be focused on the issue of removing the threat of nuclear war on the basis of preventing space arms race, the Politbureau stressed the Soviet desire to do its utmost for the Geneva meeting to be a success. This success, certainly, requires similar efforts from the American side.

The Politbureau heard Edward Shevardnadze's report on his visit to the Republic of Cuba and his talks with the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and other Cuban leaders and noted with satisfaction that they were a new manifestation of the close and fraternal ties between the two countries and their parties.

The meeting similarly expressed satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-American talks during the visit of the Soviet Union of a party and the government delegation from the People's Republic of Mongolia, which was led by a member of the Politbureau, FRELMO, Joque Alberto Chissano, the country's Foreign Minister.

SOVIET WOMEN
BACK PELTIER

Soviet women express profound indignation over the continuing imprisonment of the American Indian Movement leader Leonard Peltier, says a statement just released by the Soviet Women's Committee. Leonard Peltier was sentenced to two terms of life imprisonment by a US court on trumped-up charges. In fact, he tried to make life free from humiliation and discrimination for his fellow-Indians, the indigenous population of the United States. Soviet women and men voices to the progressive women's movement demanding another trial of the Peltier case. We demand that justice be done to Leonard Peltier, the statement said.

anti-American demonstrations continue in South Korea. Hundreds of demonstrators take into the streets of Seoul demanding observation of elementary human rights in the country and the resignation of Chun Doo Hwan's dictatorial regime. Squads of anti-riot police were called in to disperse the demonstrators and several people were wounded in the running battles with police.

Dispersing a student demonstration in Seoul.
Photo AP-TASS

Czechoslovakia
negotiations with
the two Germanies

Prague. The Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry has proposed a holding of consultations with Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on the setting up of a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. A note to this effect has been forwarded by the Ministry to the West German Ambassador in Czechoslovakia.

The note stresses that, as regards the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the talks are being held at an early agreement on the development, manufacture and stockpiling of chemical weapons, and also on measures to eliminate them.

The Czechoslovak Government believes that faced with danger of the appearance of chemical weapons, particularly in Central Europe, it is necessary to adopt measures to prevent their deployment. In this, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic have proposed to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to also talks on the creation of a zone free of chemical weapons in the region. Such talks, the note points out, will contribute to a universal ban on chemical weapons and to international security and also contribute constructively to the relaxation of international tensions.

Greenpeace to have
underwater 'memorial'

Washington. Objects and parts of the "Rainbow Warrior", the Greenpeace environmental campaigner, have been at sea since July 10 by French socialist agents shortly before it was due to sail to the Pacific, says France's nuclear navy. When Greenpeace activists began to salvage and repair

Anti-semitic attack

New York. Unidentified anti-semitic reactionaries have raided Jewish-owned shops in Brooklyn, New York. They broke windows in 13 Jewish shops, causing considerable damage to property.

A legislator from New York state says the raid was timed to coincide with the 47th anniversary of Hitler's anti-Jewish terror campaign in Nazi Germany. Newspapers say it is particularly alarming that the raid took place in an area inhabited by

numerous former prisoners of Nazi concentration camps.

Last year alone 715 anti-semitic attacks were registered including arson at synagogues, desecration of Jewish cemeteries and threats to kill or murder Jews. However, this gloomy statistics does not reflect the scale of the anti-semitic sentiment in the United States. Only few neo-Nazi anti-semitic raids come to light: most such cases are unreported for fear of reprisals.

Science and technology

A POCKET AID

A compact multipurpose dictaphone with a microcassette capable of recording for about one hour (although it is three times smaller than a regular cassette), has been jointly developed by the firms Victor (Japan) and Dictaphone (USA).

The new dictaphone is 40 per cent smaller than the existing portable models. Nevertheless it can perform the same functions because its circuit contains twice as many electronic components mounted on a four-layer ceramic board. It is equipped with a liquid crystal indicator that provides information about the capacity and current position of the tape, its recorded portion and modes of play and recording.

OIL FROM BORAGE

Oil obtained from borage, a medicinal herb, contains 21-22 per cent of gamma-linolenic

acid. This substance not only lowers the cholesterol level in the blood stream, but it is also widely used in the treatment of many diseases.

It is, therefore, hardly surprising that many farms in Britain which specialize in the growing medicinal herbs take special interest in borage. This year, the area under the herb's cultivation was 240 hectares and yielded between 0.37 and 0.62 tonnes per hectare of seeds with 30 per cent oil content.

British specialists believe that after selection work and development of methods for borage growing, the area under the new oil crop will increase to twenty thousand hectares.

THE ENVIRONMENT AND
CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Research workers at the University of California, in Irvine, have established that environmental pollution may pose much greater danger for children than for adults. In the course of a two-year study it became evident that the volume of pollutants inhaled by children is about six times that of adults.

To sustain normal level of metabolism and temperature, children must inhale more air per unit of their body weight. Besides, their lungs are less developed.

It has been found that air pollution is most detrimental to newborn babies. However, as they grow the harmful effect decreases.

OF INTEREST

Mark Twain
and computer

Staff members of the Mark Twain museum in Hartford, an American town, were quite surprised when they recently received a letter from a pensioner's union. The union's letter invited Samuel Langhorne Clemens (the real name of the American writer) to join their ranks. Enclosed were an application form, a membership card and a blank receipt form for dues payments. After the press reported this curious thing the pensioners' union announced that the incredible letter is most likely a mistake made by the computer used to stamp the union's documents.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

CMEA OFFERS COOPERATION

The political climate in Europe depends, to a considerable extent, on the development of the whole complex of economic, scientific and technical contacts between the West and the East. PRAVDA writes in an editorial. On the other hand, the effective utilization of international division of labour makes considerably easier and speeds up industrial, technical and scientific progress. Having concluded with a number of West European countries long-term agreements right up to the next millennium, the Soviet Union stressed its general orientation towards peaceful and stable cooperation on the principles of mutual benefit, equality and genuine good-neighbourly relations.

It is necessary to search for new forms of cooperation. For example, it seems useful to establish more businesslike relations between CMEA and the Common Market. The constructive initiative of the CMEA countries in that direction seems to have been received favourably. It is essential that it should produce practical results. Besides, to the extent that the CEC countries act as a "political unit", the CMEA countries are ready to seek in various forms, including parliamentary contacts, common grounds with them on concrete international issues as well.

DESPITE THE REALITY

Despite logic and realities the seat of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the UN is still occupied by the delegation of the so-called "coalition government of democratic Kampuchea", which includes Pol Pot criminals and other emigre groupings, writes IZVESTIA. Everyone knows well that in reality there is no "democratic Kampuchea", that the notorious "coalition government" has neither territory, nor resources (of course, not counting handouts from their foreign bosses) of population.

Besides, after a number of major military defeats, it is on the brink of complete collapse. These strife-torn groups taking shelter on the territory of Thailand aggravate still further the situation in the areas where they are based.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea's consistent peaceful policy aimed at normalizing the situation in South-East Asia, has gained mounting respect worldwide. Any discussion of the situation in the region without the participation of the legitimate government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea cannot produce a constructive solution to the problem. To disprove this truth means to intentionally create new complications of the situation, driving the disputable problems into the deadlock of confrontation.

WHICH WAY, 'EUREKA'?

Commenting on the results of the second Hanover inter-governmental conference of West European countries on the "Eureka" space explorations project SOVSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes that the conference clearly defined the striving of Europeans to find an answer to the American-Japanese technology challenge. At the same time they failed to fully resolve the question of the structure and functions of the working bodies of "European technological community". No guarantees have been taken to prevent major transnational corporations closely linked with US capital from exerting control over the activity of "Eureka". West German reactionary politicians are still counting on using this project as a "link-up" between Western Europe and the USA for carrying out the "star wars" programme.

For the West European public the road of cooperation within the framework of "Eureka" is not unimportant at all: will it serve civil aims as proclaimed in the Hanover declaration, or will it ultimately promote preparations towards a war?

PAYING FOR THE ARMS RACE

The growth of military budgets has become a characteristic feature for all the advanced capitalist countries in the '80s, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. In the USA this expenditure approximately doubled and reached 30 per cent of all budgetary allocations. Taking its covert allocations into consideration, up to 50 per cent of the entire state budget is spent on military purposes.

But the potentialities of even the richest states are not unlimited. In such conditions the development of inflation is inevitable, and it cannot be overcome even by interest rates artificially maintained at a high level. According to American economists, each 10 billion dollars invested by the US Government in military programmes leads to 0.3 per cent growth in the rate of inflation. This undermines the purchasing capacity of workers' earnings. With triple nominal growth the real wages of US industrial workers reduced not less than 10 per cent since 1967.

Swords rattle
in an ancient castle

In Slovakia there are quite a few ancient castles most of which now are museums. The Bratislava castle is known to many foreign tourists as well. Many of them insist that their touristic interest in the Bratislava castle is not on non-working stone but on the battle of Vajk, which was fought there by medieval knights. Clad in steel armour, armed with halberds, spears and swords the "medieval" warriors fight each other. There are always many enthusiastic onlookers eager to see these shows staged by members of the local fencing club.

Waterloo on the desk

If look Charles Laurent's eighteenth century battle scene, you will be surprised when they recently received a letter from a pensioner's union. The union's letter invited Samuel Langhorne Clemens (the real name of the American writer) to join their ranks. Enclosed were an application form, a membership card and a blank receipt form for dues payments. After the press reported this curious thing the pensioners' union announced that the incredible letter is most likely a mistake made by the computer used to stamp the union's documents.

Round the Soviet Union

● **LENINGRAD GEOLOGISTS HAVE DEVISED A METHOD WHICH CAN HELP INDICATE WITH A PRECISION OF UP TO A DOZEN YARDS THE BEST PLACES WHERE WELLS COULD BE SUNK TO PROVIDE WATER FOR TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE SOVIET NORTH-WEST IN THE YEAR 2000.** They have discovered all the places of underground fresh water reservoirs in the region and devised technological projects for developing them. The information gathered has been used in compiling a map of underground water discharge which will provide the backbone of a long-term water supply forecast.

● **A TV BRIDGE HAS LINKED MOSCOW WITH ONE MORE AREA OF EASTERN ARCTIC.** Another Moskva-type ground-based station has been put into operation on the Billings Cape to receive signals of satellite TV broadcasting, which is now usual for the everyday life of the Chukotka Autonomous District in the eastern part of the Extreme North of the country. The inhabitants of the district centre, Anadyr, and the adjacent areas, for example, can watch, apart from Moscow central TV programmes, local studio broadcasts in Russian, Chukchi and Eskimo languages.

Under Mercury's auspices

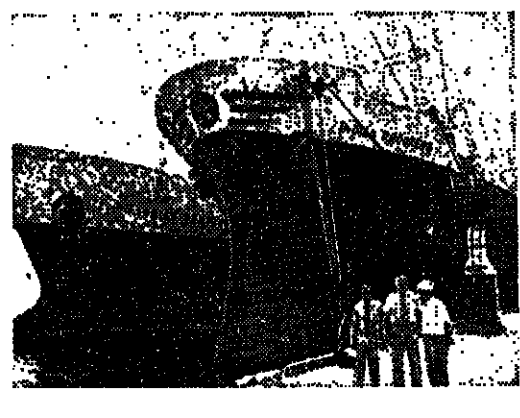
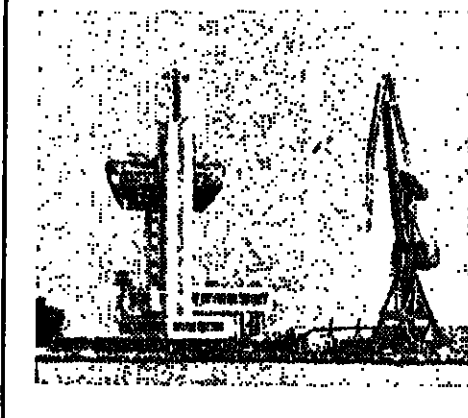
Olvia, Heroneson... These were romantic names of ancient port-cities on the Black Sea coast. The name Olvia first appeared on the map in 1794. The site for the new port had been chosen very appropriately. Even in the first years of its existence the port was visited by hundreds of merchant ships. By the end of the last century Olvia ranked first in the volume of marine trade. The brisk trade carried through the city was of vital importance for the development of the Russian state. That is why one can see the image of Mercury, the light-footed Roman god of merchandise and seafaring, in many places of the city.

Even today the port of Odessa retains its national importance. Traffic in the area of the port has become so heavy of late that it necessitated the building of a new traffic control centre. Now the new centre (picture) rises 60 metres high at the very entrance to the Odessa harbour.



Odessa is also a large industrial centre which sooner or later had to keep the rapidly expanding port within certain limits. So new satellite-ports — Ilychevsk, and quite young Ust Dunaisk and Yuzhny—have sprung up in Odessa's suburbs in the past decade.

A regular Soviet-Indian line



Liquid fuel from coal

A synthetic fuel installation has been assembled at a coal field near the ancient Russian city of Tula in the Moscow Region.

It is currently processing coal into a semiliquid product, paste, but everything is ready for making also the final product, motor fuel.

The experimental installation, which has no analogues in the world, will use only a minimum of energy and a comparatively low pressure of 100 atmospheres to convert every five tonnes of coal into hundreds of kilograms of liquid fuel.

The Tula system is a proto-

type for high-tonnage motor synfuel plants to be built in the Kanak-Achinsk coal basin in Siberia.

These plants will be producing several million tonnes of synfuel a year at the threshold of the century.

Plans for comprehensive utilization of brown coal are also fixed on the Kanak-Achinsk basin whose estimated coal reserves run into an enormous 600 billion tonnes.

Coal from the basin will fuel

seven large-capacity local electric power stations as well as nearby facilities in oil and metallurgical industries.

The problem is that local coal cannot be transported over long distances or kept in storage for long. It arrives cracked and friable even to Krasnoyarsk which is just 150 kilometres away.

It is this problem that has made scientists devise technology for processing Kanak-Achinsk coal into motor oil and diesel fuel which are in ever higher demand.

Earthquake-resistant houses

Builders of the Zeld reservoir in the east of Turkmenia recently had housewarming parties in new houses of unusual design built in a new settlement highly prone to earth tremors. Their basic material is sand taken from dunes in the Karakum Desert. The technology for the production of this material, dubbed gas concrete, was devised by Turkmenian specialists. A construction block made of the new material weighs only

half the conventional one and manufacture dispenses of costly cement. The houses are less vulnerable to destructive earthquakes, as they can stand up to nine-point tremors. Another highly valuable quality of the new material is its heat resistance. It cools the air inside a house during very hot days characteristic of summer in Turkmenia. Blocks made of gas concrete will be sent to various building sites in the desert.

New areas of robot application

A new manipulator moving almost as free as human arms has been designed by Leningrad specialists. It handles pieces of complex configuration to be hardened by a fixed laser beam.

A programme for robotizing numerous production processes has been elaborated in Leningrad. Fifteen thousand robots and manipulators will have been installed in the city's factories and plants by 1990.

Many of them, equipped with technical eyes and other "sensory" elements, will be used in new industries. They include laser and plasma technology and powder metallurgy. Manipulators already pour steel at the workshop of pressure precision casting of a car-building plant. They also help make drills by extrusion at one of the tool-making factories.

Dry Wind Valley yields two harvests a year

The Dry Wind Valley, stretching south of the Balkhash Lake in Kazakhstan (a Soviet eastern republic), has yielded two harvests this year despite the fact that there was not a single drop of rain in the area for 100 days during the past summer and autumn. A new irrigation system, built by the state for the peasant farms, made it possible to grow, first, winter rye and then maize on this sun-scorched land.

It includes electrically pumped irrigation borholes, storage reservoirs, where cold underground water is heated by the sun before reaching the fields and powerful freight machines. The system has turned two thousand hectares of what previously was sterile, virgin land devoid even of the bitter wormwood, into an oasis. Its area is now being enlarged.

This fully mechanized irrigation system designed for use by several collective and state farms was envisaged in the republic's long-term land reclamation programme. The acreage of land under irrigation will be increased by more than 800,000 hectares in the 90s. Half of it has already been put to use.

one-tenth of the budget for health protection

Doctors and trained nurses are educated at a major institute in Yerevan, a number of schools and vocational training colleges. Besides, many young Armenian people get medical education in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and other Soviet cities.

The state covers all expenses involved in medical treatment, preventive examinations and inoculations of the population. For these purposes more than 160 million roubles is allocated annually in the republic, that is about one-tenth of its budget every year.

republic in Transcaucasia) where treatment is free of charge, like anywhere else in the USSR.

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YALTA

For many kilometres along the Black Sea coast on the Crimean Peninsula, like a stretch of a precious stone necklace lie the resort cities of Yalta, Miskhor, Simet, Alushta, Anapa. They are buried in green foliage of palm trees, cypresses and blossoming aspen. Modern buildings are alternated with palaces, built on the brink of the 19th and 20th centuries and which once belonged to tsarist noblemen. Now in these places are hotels, sanatoria, boarding houses. Some people are attracted here by the warm Black Sea, curative climate and mud-treatment. Others admire the rich landscapes, the history closely linking the past with the present and which inspires poets and writers.

The sea coast actually lacks the usual seasons of the year. It has only two in fact — 8 warm months and 4 cool ones. The swimming season starts from the end of May and ends in late October.

The most popular landmarks of the southern coast of Crimea are the palace of the last Russian tsar on the territory of the today's sanatorium in Livadia, where in 1945 the historic Yalta Conference of the Big Three was held; the Alupka palace and its architecture and art museum; the Swallow Nest castle glued to the rock hanging over the sea. Guests can also visit Anton Chekhov's house-museum and the Nikitsky Botanical Gardens with their collection of flora from all continents.

Plans study Soviet experience in town building

Tashkent - Tbilisi.

This was the

top made by partici-

pal to UN Planning and

Development and

the UN Regular Programme

for Technical Cooperation

(UNRTPC).

The choice of the above ci-

ties was not accidental. They

are located in different climatic

and landscape zones. For exam-

ple, in Tashkent, which, by its

climatic and demographic pecu-

liarities, is in a zone somehow

similar to those of many Afri-

can countries, building con-

struction does not take the same

form as in Moscow. In the

same way, in Tbilisi, with its

broken ground relief, building

construction is different from

that of Tashkent. At the same

time Lvov is a city where new

building estates are excellently

blended with historic neighbour-

hoods. Apart from all that, ac-

quaintance with the above ci-

ties as well as with the build-

ing practice in the adjoining

countries helps form an inter-

grated notion of the whole So-

viet town building policy.

Both theoretically and practi-

cally, familiarization with the

experience in solving town

building problems in the USSR

was quite useful and helpful to

us professionally, opined Has-

san Mohamed Osman of Sudan,

Mumuni Ibrahim of Niger, Be-

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

OLGA YAKOVLEVA



Olga Yakovleva belongs to that rare category of actresses who have succeeded on the theatre stage in winning popularity that can challenge that of film stars. She has been happy in her professional career. Her chief luck was that she met an artistic director who fell in love with her talent. This happened when she was just beginning to work. The first role which made her famous was the lead in "104 Pages About Love", a play by Eduard Radnitsky, staged by Anatoly Efros. Since then Yakovleva and Efros have been working together for more than twenty years, at first it was at the Leningrad Komusomol Theatre, then, for many years, at the Malaya Bronnaya Drama Theatre, and now, for more than a season, at the Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre where Anatoly Efros is now the chief artistic director.

My status, I would say, is unique, Yakovleva says. I have been working all my life with one artistic director, and what an artistic director he is! He is not only one of the most interesting and talented artistic directors for the modern theatre. The fact is that his goal is greater than that of achieving self-expression. He has always sought to reveal to the utmost the possibilities of actors and show the riches hidden in their souls. With each work he tries to get deeper and deeper, find new facets, new qualities, and avoid repetitions and clichés that may lead talented actors to peril.

Her roles in Soviet plays written by Arbuzov, Rozov and Radnitsky; Shakespeare's Desdemona and Juliet; Gogol's Aglaya Tikhonovna in "The Marriage"; Nastyia in "The Lower Depths" by Gorky and female leads in Tennessee Williams' plays — this is what the actress has had in her repertoire. They are modern and classical, they belong to different epochs and nationalities, their destinies and professions are all different. This, one may think, is only for an actress with a gift for personification. Olga Yakovleva says that she has no such well developed gift, she does not aim at identifying herself with her heroines. She simply tries to accept with all her being — heart, mind and nature — their sufferings and emotions, and think they are her own. If she succeeds, spectators see a living Juliet or Chekhov's Masha revived by her talent.

Mikhail Ulyanov, a well-known Soviet actor, played the role of Napoleon in Bruckner's play "Napoleon". His partner was Olga Yakovleva. He compared her acting with the dexterous movements of skilful lacemakers who create fine masterpieces. Indeed, the characters the actress creates are all filigree and polished.

Now, the company of the Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre has presented another premiere of Tennessee's play, "A Lovely Sunday for Creve Coeur". Anatoly Efros staged it for four Moscow stars: Alla Dondkova, Zinaida Slavina, Anastasia Vertinskaya and... O'ga Yakovleva.

Natalya KUROVA
Photo by Volodya Plotnikov

Filming Georgia's lyrical story

Film makers from the documentary studios Defa (the GDR) stayed in Tbilisi for two weeks. They were choosing the scenery for their future one-and-a-half hour film about Georgia.

I want to tell my countrymen about Georgia through meetings, conversations and interviews with its inhabitants, show their hospitality and benevolence which are a common knowledge, said film director Jürgen Bet-

ther. I saw it myself. One of the episodes in the film will be dedicated to the art of painter David Kakabadze, whose paintings impressed me immensely. Jürgen Betther plans to come to Georgia next spring to continue preparations for the film. Later he will come for a longer period and, apart from landscapes and sights, he will start shooting the "lyrical story of Georgia".

'THE PORTRAIT OF THE USSR'

"The Portrait of the USSR" will be the title of a multipart TV serial being filmed by the US Turner Broadcasting System of the American state of Georgia. Retired Brigadier General Fitzroy Maclean, honorary President of the Britain-USSR Society, has been invited as a consultant to the film. Together with film director John Purdie, he has stayed in the capital of Georgia for several days, selecting sites for location filming. One of the six parts of the TV serial will deal with this republic in Soviet Transcaucasia. Fitzroy Maclean is the author

of several books about the Soviet Union. On the eve of World War II he was secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow. Together with Soviet troops he took part in the liberation of Belgrade. For his initiative and courage he was awarded one of the highest military distinctions of the USSR — The Order of Kutuzov — which was presented to him by Soviet Marshal Fyodor Tolbukhin.

For more than thirty years he has been a member of the House of Commons of British Parliament and has been heading the Britain-USSR Society for more

than a quarter of a century. F. Maclean believes that the courage of Soviet people who paid for the Great Victory with twenty million human lives will never be forgotten. The serial will reflect the USSR's achievements in such fields as agriculture, production, energy saving and material regeneration, automation and control of technological processes, environmental protection, wasteless technology, space exploration, etc. The serial for the first time in the USSR will mark the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917.



Chief conductor Vladimir Fedoseyev.

The Great Symphony Orchestra of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio-Broadcasting is well known not only in our country but abroad. In the 55 years of its existence it has played almost all the Russian and foreign classics, as well as many less known and rarely played works of the past. They have also played all the best works by Soviet composers.

Since 1974 the orchestra has been headed by Vladimir Fedoseyev, a talented musician, People's Artist of the USSR and a winner of the RSFSR Glinka State Prize.

The orchestra's trademark is impeccable technical mastery, beautiful sound and special quality. They have toured our country actively and have been to more than 20 countries abroad. In November the orchestra will tour Britain.

WHAT'S ON!

November 16-18

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 16, 17 (eve), 18 — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17 (mat) — Gladkov, "The Little Prince" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 16 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Tsar's Bride" (opera). 17 (mat) — A performance by the Moscow Ballet School; 17 (eve) — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 — Double-bill: Haydn, "Orpheus and Eurydice"; Akutagawa, "Orpheus in Hiroshima" (opera). 17 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 17 (eve) — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera). 18 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 17 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 17 (eve) — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes". 18 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

Farwell, Summer Greenery (Uzbekfilm Studios, USSR). About how a person tries to take his own stand in life, about honesty, self-respect, love and hatred. At the same time the film makers attempted to uncover some social and public areas of modern society. Cinema: "Moskva" (2 Metrokovsky Sq., Metro Mayakovsky). Get Married, Girl Don't Film Studios, USSR. (Gorky Film Studios, USSR). A musical comedy about an important problem in the countryside, in particular the devotion of young people to their native places. Cinema: "Metropol" (1 Prospekt Marksa). Metro Plodskaya Revolyutsii.

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 16 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 17 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 17 (eve) — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes". 18 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

Central Concert Hall (Mikhailovskaya Emb. Rossyia building). 16 — "Overcoming" (one-act play about the life and creative activities of Michelangelo Buonarroti).

BUSINESS

Monsanto and Scientific and Technological Progress

An exhibition under this title will be held by Monsanto, an American firm, at the exhibition of the Polytechnical Museum in Moscow. The exhibition will reflect the firm's achievements in such fields as agricultural production, energy saving and material regeneration, automation and control of technological processes, environmental protection, wasteless technology, space exploration, etc. The exhibition for the first time in the USSR will mark the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917.

US but also buys Soviet products, for example, chemical goods. Negotiations are under way on the purchase of Soviet components for equipment. Within the framework of the exhibition two subject days will be held — a day of agriculture and a day of oil, petrochemistry, chemistry and industry. The exhibition will be open from November 19 to 25.

Natalya IZYUMOVA

Soviet technology in Yugoslavia

V/O Licensintorg and Yugoslav enterprise Mego have concluded a licence agreement under which the Yugoslav party will receive documentation and know-how, covering the technology of grain seed treatment with the help of a helium-neon laser. Under a contract with the FAP enterprise, Yugoslavia will receive an automated high-speed line for wire welding of truck wheels, production of records as well as know-how. The Yugoslav company Yugoturbine does a lot to introduce Soviet technology in the country.

Crane ship for the USSR

A crane ship earmarked for the USSR was launched at the Hungarian shipyard Ganz Danubius. It is the first ship of a new type and its lifting capacity is 35 tonnes. It will be used in ship-repair and ore-loading operations. The Soviet V/O Sudimport has contracted with Hungary on the delivery of another crane to the USSR in 1986. Before the end of this year the Hungarian shipyard will manufacture for the Soviet Union several 2,400 hp pushboats meant for operation on Siberian rivers. They will be fitted with engines and other devices and mechanisms manufactured at Soviet enterprises.

Exhibitions in November

November 27-December 4 — 2nd International exhibition "Equipment for making electrochemical items" — "Electrotech-85" (Moscow). November 21-28 — An exhibition "Dentistry-85" (Moscow). November 21-29 — International exhibition "Polygraph-85" (Leningrad). November 27-28 — A symposium-exhibition "Processing of metal and flexible production with the use of electrically-controlled machines" at the VEB WMW Kombi-2 Fritz Hechtel, the GDR, Rostock, GDR, USSR.

Army Club vs Abvoren Kotalk. 5 p.m. Abvoren, a regional centre in the Armenian SSR, was named after a writer, democrat, founder of the new Armenian literature and language.

ICE HOCKEY
Minor Arena (Luzhniki). 18 — USSR championship. Moscow Dynamo vs Ufa Salavat Yulayev. 6.45 p.m.

BOXING
Izmailovo Palace of Sport (2 Sirenevsky Blvd). 16-18 — Moscow championship. 6 p.m. (every day).

SAMBO
Central Army Club. Palace of Weightlifting (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 17 — Absolute Moscow championship. 11 a.m. Top wrestlers from Sparak, Dynamo, Trud, Berezniki, CAC, Zenit, Lokomotiv and Trudovye Rezervy are contesting the honorary title.

WEATHER

November 16-18

In Moscow, city and region, brief snow on November 16. Dry and cloudy with bright intervals on November 17 and 18. N wind, 3-4 m.p.h. (reaching 10-12 m.p.h. on November 18). 6-8°C in the daytime.

FOOTBALL
Central Stadium of the Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 17 — USSR championship. 1st league. Central

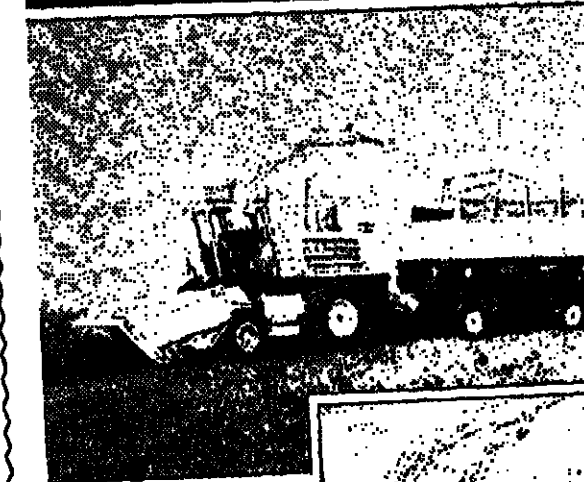
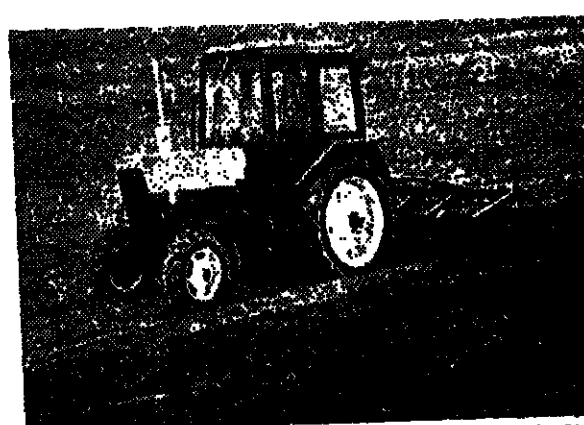
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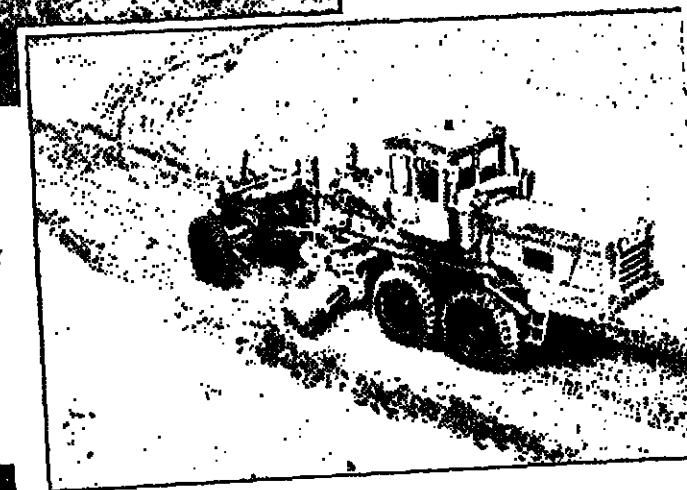
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Moscow-Warsaw-Moscow

In Moscow the Soviet-Polish Standing Working Group on economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the field of railway transport has completed its work. It discussed implementation of plans, together with measures mapped out in the Long-Term Programme of Cooperation Development up to the year 2000.

In his interview with an MN correspondent the Head of the Soviet side of the Working Group and USSR Deputy Minister of Railway Transport, Vladimir Kolpakov, said that in 1984 the volume of goods carried by trains across the USSR-Poland border increased by 13 per cent as compared with 1978. Shipments from the USSR to Poland have increased twenty-

seven times since 1978 and the flow of goods in the opposite direction — about thirteenfold. This growth has become possible due to retiling of railways. Electrification of the Moscow-Minsk-Brest trunkline has been completed in the last few years alone; about 800 km of railways have been equipped with electric interlocks and centralized traffic control facilities.

Janusz Glowacki, Head of Polish side of the Working Group and Deputy Minister of Polish Railways, said that similar modernization had been realized in Poland. Recently 32 km of double track and 351 km electrified. There are some new interesting trends in the bilateral cooperation too. Among them are se-

veral joint projects launched in the USSR, such as construction of car repair facilities at Borovskiy (a junction station on the Byelorussian railway line), a locomotive repair and maintenance depot at the Leningrad junction and several others.

There are plans to expand passenger traffic in the USSR and Poland in 1986 and in the ensuing years so as to improve passenger service and expedite international traffic. It has been decided to speed up the express Moscow-Warsaw-Moscow in 1986-1987 and ensure speeding movements on the Moscow-Warsaw-Praque - Warsaw - Moscow route in 1990-1991.

Vladimir SINEDUBSKY

Intourist news

For those who come to the capital of our country not once or who would like to have a closer look at the history of Russia, Intourist offers very interesting trips to memorable places in the vicinity of Moscow.

At the Moscow Intourist division you may request an excursion to Borodino (128 km from Moscow). Here you will be told about the famous Borodino battle of the Russian army against Napoleon's invading forces in 1812 and be shown the actual battle field with its numerous monuments and landmarks. Those interested in architecture may visit the museum-palace Arkhangelskoye — an exceptionally beautiful ensemble 28 km

Welcome to memorable places in the vicinity of Soviet capital

Your acquaintance with Russia can be fuller if you also taste its national cuisine. To this end Intourist concludes agreements with restaurants by the roads leading to the Soviet capital. Thus, for example, foreign guests are invited for dinner at the Ruz restaurant built in the form of an old peasant hut. Cooks of such a kitchen of fish, meat and vegetable dishes. Their menus are a multitude of appetizing, tasty, and healthy delicacies and fruit-drinks to quench the thirst.

Yelena KHANGA